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Mr. DRAPER,

IN Times of popular Discontent, when even well-meaning Men, as well as the evil and the wicked, have their Share of Prejudice, it is no uncommon thing for the latter to disseminate Complaints against those who fill the Offices of Government, by which the former are sometimes infected: The Knave practises upon the Fool, the artful and designing, upon the simple and the good; and when the Fire is once kindled, all Regard of the Public is laid aside, and the Game in Chase becomes nothing more than the Interest of Faction. In such Times, *Slander* and *Defamation* obtain a Currency, like bad Coin, as it were by common Consent; few being capable of distinguishing the *false* from the *true*, and (since most accept it) fewer still who are at the trouble of examining it's intrinsic Worth: At no period was this Observation more strongly verified, than at present; nor is there much cause of Admiration, when it is considered how easily the covered Assasin, is assured of escaping with Impunity.

It were unhappy indeed, if no Advantage should Result from the general Torrent of Obloquy and Abuse with which our public Prints have been long so eminently charged; The Objects of it are in reality Victors: Assertion without Proof is at length contemptible; and those who were once entertained with a News Paper, being sure to meet only with the old Story, throw it by with Neglect: nor is there wanting in this Province a whole Town, the Inhabitants of which were once Customers for a *certain Paper*, who have now dropped it to a Man. The good are deaf to Slander; and peradventure the bad are sometimes palled with it. Many Employments might be enumerated, by which some Persons gain a Livelihood, and receive the Wages of Iniquity; but surely there is none more criminal than that of a Printer, who supports himself by a constant Course of Slander; none more detestable in this World, nor that more exposes a Person to the Wrath of *him* who has said, *Vengeance is mine and I will repay it.*

From these Remarks it will not be thought, by some at least, an unnatural Transition, to take Notice of the diabolical Attempt in Two of the Weekly Papers to hold up his Honour the Lieut. Governor as the most complicated Villain; an Enemy to his God and his Country; and as deserving Death both by the Laws of Earth and Heaven!—Can any thing be more wicked, than such an Attempt, with so little Foundation? Is there a Man who knows Mr. Oliver, and believes him a *perjured Traitor?* and yet with such an Aim do the Writers before referred to disgorge their deliberate Malice. Where he is known, his Reputation is safe. But least those Pieces should be read by Persons unacquainted with him, it is but Justice, through the Channel of your Paper, which is now as extensive in it's Circulation as either of those, to convince the World of the Falseness and Malignity of this Charge.

It seems, by the Transactions in Council relative to the memorable 5th of March, which have since been published, that immediately after that tragical Event, the Governor was vehemently pressed to order the Troops out of Town, upon which he declared he had no Authority over them, and declined it. He was next urged to desire the commanding Officer to remove them; this he also declined, until the Consequences of their remaining in Town, were represented in so strong a light by the Council, that he was induced to comply. Of these Matters, and what passed on the Subject in Council, the Lieut. Governor, (then Secretary) took some Minutes, to which the Day following, at the Request of the Governor, he made Oath. These Minutes, the Governor as it is said, to justify himself for the Part he acted, sent to England; and by some Accident the Deposition was there made Publick.

Upon View of this Deposition, one of the Members of the Board, moved in Council (Oct. 4. 1770) for an Enquiry into the Foundation of it. A Committee was appointed upon this Motion; and a Report of that Committee being adopted, the Board (Oct. 24th) declare the Secretary in secretly taking the Minutes, &c. guilty of a Breach of Trust; and further say, he has made Oath to an Expression used in Council, which they do not remember, and some of them, that had there been such an Expression, they must have remembered it. Now in Regard to the former Part of his Declaration, the Secretary has repeatedly declared, he did not conceive himself guilty of a Breach of Trust in taking such Minutes, or without the Path of his Duty; the Governor, we may safely presume, considering his Relation to him, would not have desired it, if he had esteemed it so; and I have Reason to believe, that Mr. Oliver, has in this Instance, as a faithful Officer, met with the Approbation of his Sovereign.

In Respect to the Duty of the Secretary it seems His Majesty, the Governor and the Secretary himself were of one Opinion, the Council were of another Opinion; I will not however undertake to decide which of the two Opinions are right.

In Respect to what the Board declare of the Secretary's having sworn to an Expression as used in Council which they do not remember, and which some of them swear could not have escaped them; I would only ask, which Scale would preponderate by the Rules of weighing Evidence, that which contained the positive Testimony of four or five Persons, two or three of which were obliged by the Duty of their Office, to give particular Attention to every thing which passed, one of whom the same Day made the Minutes in Writing, or that which contained the Negative of six or eight equally credible Persons who had no special Obligations upon them to charge their Memories with the particular Thing in dispute? I will not however decide, which were mistaken, the four or five Persons who swear they heard the Words, or the Council who swear they believe they were not spoken. Neither of these Decisions would be material to my Purpose, for there is nothing in all the Proceedings of Council, which shews, though they might think him mistaken, they apprehended the Secretary to have sworn what he did not believe; nor that he had wilfully broken his Trust, although from Misapprehension, he had failed in his Duty.

The late Declaration of Council therefore, that the Charge against the Lieutenant Governor, as standing upon their Records for *(or in the light of)* a perjured Traitor, was false, groundless and malicious, very well consisted with the former Proceedings of the Council, and does them Honor.

But that this Matter may appear in a fairer light, it would be but reasonable to publish the Depositions of Council, and of those who were present; for it is worthy of Observation that there were some Persons attended the Proceedings, who were not of the Council, and who had made public Declaration of what the Lieutenant Governor is charged with disclosing. In doing this, you will do Justice to an injured Character; to a Gentleman from his Merit and Station, entitled to Esteem; and at the same Time return the intended Infamy on his inveterate Accusers.

Secretary *Oliver's* Deposition taken from a Pamphlet printed in *London*, intitled, "A fair Account of the late unhappy Disturbances at Boston."

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, March 5, 1770.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having summoned a Council to consider what was proper to be done in the state of disorder and confusion the people are at present in, occasioned by the troops firing upon the inhabitants the last evening, thereby killing three or four persons and wounding others: Previous to the debate, moved, That Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple and Lieut. Colonel Carr, might have notice to attend in Council if they saw fit. They attended accordingly, when the matter was largely discussed in Council; and while this was doing, a Committee of the Town desired to be admitted, who came in and delivered a message, declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that nothing can rationally be expected to restore the peace of the Town, and prevent blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops. The Committee withdrew while the matter was debated in Council; and Colonel Dalrymple having signified to the Lieutenant Governor that he was willing the 29th regiment, who had rendered themselves in a special manner obnoxious to the people by the concern they had in this unhappy affair, should be placed at the barracks at the Castle, till he could receive orders from the General; the Lieutenant Governor acquainted the Committee accordingly, and the Council was adjourned to the afternoon.

In the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor received another message from the Town, acquainting him that it was the opinion of the meeting, consisting of near 3000 people, that nothing but a total and immediate removal of the Troops would satisfy the Town; Mr. Adams, one of the Committee, told Colonel Dalrymple, that if he could remove the 29th regiment, he could also remove the 14th, and that it was at his peril if he did not. The Lieutenant-Governor laid the answer of the town before the Board, who, after fully debating the matter, unanimously advised him to pray Col. Dalrymple to order the Troops down to Castle William.

Previous to this advice, Mr. Tyler had said, "That it was not such people as had formerly pulled down the Lieut. Governor's house, which conducted the present measures, but that they were people of the best characters among us—men of estates, and men of religion: That they had formed their plan, and that this was a part of it to remove the Troops out of Town, and after that the Commissioners: That it was impossible the Troops should remain in Town; that the people would come in from the neighbouring towns, and that their would be 10,000 men to effect the removal of the Troops, and that they would probably be destroyed by the people—should it be called rebellion—should it incur the loss of our charter, or be the consequence what it would." Divers other gentlemen adopted what Mr. Tyler had said, by referring expresly to it, and thereupon excusing themselves from enlarging.——Mr. Russell of Charlestown and Mr. Dexter of Dedham, confirmed what he said respecting the present temper and disposition of the neighbouring Towns; every gentleman spoke on the occasion, and unanimously expressed their sense of the necessity of the immediate removal of the Troops from the town, and advised his Honor to pray that Colonel Dalrymple would order the Troops down to Castle William; one gentleman, * to enforce it, said, "That the Lieutenant Governor had asked the advice of the Council, and they had unanimously advised him to a measure; which advice in his opinion, laid the Lieutenant-Governor under an obligation to act agreeably thereto." Another Gentleman § pressed his compliance with greater earnestness, and told him, "That if after this any mischief should ensue, by means of his declining to join with them, the whole blame must fall upon him; but that if he joined with them, and Colonel Dalrymple, after that, should refuse to remove the Troops, the blame would lie at his door." The Lieutenant-Governor all along declared, that he had no authority over the Troops; yet as the Council knew, by what had passed, that upon this desire Colonel Dalrymple would consent to remove them, He, on this emergency, told the Council, he would comply with their advice, and would desire it of him accordingly; and the Colonel declared, "That upon receiving a letter from the Lieut. Governor to that purpose, he would do it." These declarations were made to the towns-committee, and were by them said to be reported to the town, still assembled in town-meeting; whereupon the minds of the people appeared to be quieted.

The Council was adjourned to the next Morning, to see the minutes made by the Secretary of this day's proceeding set in order, as well as to do some other business that had been assigned over to that time.

The Secretary, in his draft, expressed what had been said in debate, in these terms.—"Divers Gentlemen of the Council informed his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, They were of opinion, that it was the determination of the people to have the Troops removed from the town; and that this was not the sense of the inhabitants of the town of Boston only, but of other towns in the neighbourhood, who stood ready to come in, in order to effect this purpose, be the consequence of it what it may; unless they shall be withdrawn by the commanding officers, which, in their opinion, was the only method to prevent the effusion of blood, and, in all probability, the destruction of his Majesty's Troops, who must be overpowered by numbers, which would not be less than ten to one.

This form was allowed strictly to express the truth, but that it would not stand well on the Council Records. One of the Gentlemen on the Board prepared an amendment, as in the words following,—"That the people of this, and some of the neighbouring towns, were so exasperated and incensed, on account of the inhuman and barbarous destruction of a number of the inhabitants by the Troops, that they apprehended imminent danger of further bloodshed, unless the Troops were forthwith removed from the body of the town, which, in their opinion, was the only method to prevent it."—This amendment was substituted, and the minutes of the whole proceedings set in order and agreed to.

ANDREW OLIVER.

* Mr. Gray. § Capt. Erving.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, March 13th, 1770.

ANDREW OLIVER, *Esq; made oath before me the Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices for this County, that the foregoing by him subscribed was true.*

FOSTER HUTCHINSON.

SEAL.

By the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

T. HUTCHINSON.

I DO hereby certify that *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; is one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay aforesaid, and that full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to his Acts and Attestations (as on the annexed Paper) both in Court and without.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Public Seal of the aforesaid Province to be hereunto affixed this 13th Day of March 1770.—In the tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Honor's Command,
JOHN COTTON, D. Secr.

BENJAMIN CALDWELL, of lawful age, deposeth, That on the 6th March last in the afternoon about four o'clock, he went to the Council by desire of Col. Dalrymple, and in the debates there, heard Mr. Tyler say to the following effect—That the people in the town were so exasperated against the King's Troops, that nothing but a total and immediate remo-

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There is not a Word said of an antecedent Plan, nor did the Council ever say, as the Massachusetts Spy *says they did that Mr. Oliver asserted, "that Mr. Tyler had declared that antecedent to the unhappy Affair of the 5th of March there had been a Plan formed," — They only say that "what is there declared to have been said by Mr. Tyler is expressed in such a Manner as to be generally understood to represent, that antecedent to the unhappy Affair of the 5th of March last there had been a Plan formed."*

vid. The Massacre pa. 60. ‖ vid. 2 & 3 Column

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‖ Vid. page 592 — 594. V vid page 592 — 594. ¶ vid. Depositions pa 606 — 607 — vid. pa 592 ‡ vid. Hutchinsons House pa. 178 — 182 Vol. I. (1) vid. Charter 1077 Vol 2

Vid pa 250

val of them would be satisfactory—that there was then in town meeting upwards of 3000 people—that there would be before next evening ten thousand more from the country—that the Troops could by no means remain in town with any degree of safety, and if they were not immediately removed, the people would take to their arms and destroy them, should it be deemed Rebellion or occasion the loss of the Charter—that a plan was fixed to have them and the Commissioners removed, and that the plan was not formed by such people as formerly destroyed the Lieutenant-Governor's house, but by persons of the first consequence and estates in the country and men of religion. The several other Gentlemen of the Council adopted what Mr. Tyler had said, and excused themselves from enlarging. And further saith not.

BENJ. CALDWELL.

Question. What do you mean when you say that "several Gentlemen of the Council adopted what Mr. Tyler had said?"

Answer. I mean, that they appeared to agree with him by not contradicting any thing he had said.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, of lawful age, deposeth, That being required he attended the Council on the 6th of March last. On his arrival in the Council Room, the Lieut. Governor informed him, that he was sent for in consequence of the disturbances then prevailing in the town, and desired the members of the Council to recapitulate what they had said on that subject before his the deponent's, arrival, if they thought proper.—Mr. Tyler arose and spoke to the following purpose. That the people in general were resolved to have the Troops removed, without which they would not be satisfied—that failing of other means, they were determined to effect their removal by force, let the act be deemed Rebellion or otherwise—that those who were now so resolved were not such a mean mob as had attack'd the Lieut. Governor's house, but were people of the best characters and fortunes in the Province, and men of religion.—He afterwards added, that the present disturbances were not to be considered as casual, but part of a plan that the people were fixed in the execution of. He concluded with declaring, that the same sentiments were adopted in the towns adjacent—that before next morning 10,000 men would be assembled on the Common of Boston—He then appealed to two members of the Council just arrived from different parts of the country, who the deponent believes were Messi'rs Russell and Dexter, for a confirmation relative to the state of the Towns from whence they came—they fully confirmed what he had asserted. The other members agreed with Mr. Tyler in sentiment, observing that he had left little to them to say in addition.

W. DALRYMPLE.

Ques. Do you remember that Mr. Tyler said that part of the plan was to remove the Commissioners out of town?

Ans. Something of that kind was mentioned by some Gentleman of the Council during the debates; but I cannot say whether it was Mr. Tyler.

Ques. What do you mean, when you say in your deposition that two Gentlemen from the Country, supposed to be Messi'rs Russell and Dexter, fully confirmed what Mr. Tyler had asserted?

Ans. I mean that they confirmed the readiness of the people, in the towns they came from, to co-operate with the people of Boston.

JOHN COTTON, of lawful age, testifies, that on the sixth day of March 1770, his Honor the Lieut. Governor summoned a Council, to consider what was proper to be done in consequence of the great confusion the people of the town were in, occasioned by a number of Soldiers firing on the inhabitants, killing some and wounding others the evening before. That the Deponent being in Council while this matter was debating, heard the Honourable Royall Tyler, Esq; say, that the people who conducted affairs at this time, were not such kind of people as Magnis Mode and others who were concerned in pulling down the Lieut. Governor's house, but that they were people of good characters, men of estates and religion, and men who prayed over what they did; that there was a plan formed to remove the Troops from the town, and that they would not stop there, but would remove the Commissioners also, that it was impossible the Troops should continue in the town, that 10,000 men would come from the neighbouring towns to assist in removing them, that this would be done, should it be called Rebellion, incur the loss of the Charter, or let the consequence be what it may. The Deponent says further, that being several times occasionally called out while the Council was sitting, he cannot declare so fully as those who attended without interruption.

Boston, October 9th, 1770. JOHN COTTON.

Ques. Did you when Mr. Tyler mentioned the plan spoken of in your deposition apprehend he meant a plan concerted previous to the sixth of March last.

Ans. I did not.

FRANCIS SKINNER, of lawful age, deposeth, that some time between the 7th and 13th days of March last, the Secretary left with him (in order to be transcribed) a Narrative of conversation said to have passed in Council on the 6th of that month, and at the same time repeatedly desired the deponent if there was any thing contained in the said Narrative which he did not remember to have been said in Council, that he would inform the Secretary of it—The deponent accordingly copied the said Narrative and returned it to the Secretary, and informed him that he well remembered every thing contained in the said Narrative was said during the debates of that day, except what is alledged to have been said by Mr. Adams to Colonel Dalrymple, which might have happened when the deponent had occasion to go out of the chamber, as he was called out divers times in the course of the proceedings—that the deponent now after the most strict recollection, says that he heard Mr. Tyler and the other Gentlemen say the several things alledged to have been said by them in the Narrative signed by the Secretary, except as above excepted—the deponent also remembers that divers Gentlemen of the Council in summing up the debates referred to what Mr. Tyler had said, and thereupon excused themselves from enlarging.—The deponent further saith that he well remembers that soon after the Council was up, he heard the Lieutenant-Governor ask the Secretary whether he did not think it prudent the Commissioners should know what Mr. Tyler had said relative to them—and further the deponent saith not.

FRANCIS SKINNER.

Ques. Do you know what Mr. Tyler had said relative to the Commissioners?

Ans. Yes; I heard him say the words relative to the Commissioners alledged by the Secretary in his Narrative above referred to, or words of the like import.

Ques. Did you when Mr. Tyler mentioned the plan spoken of in said Narrative apprehend he meant a plan concerted previous to the sixth of March last?

Answ. I did not.

Ques. Did you hear diverse Gentlemen of the Council adopt this saying of Mr. Tyler's, viz. that part of the plan aforesaid was to remove the Commissioners out of the town, after the Troops?

Answ. I did not.

Ques. Did any Gentleman of the Council, who referred to what Mr. Tyler had said, in the course of the debates, mentioned in your deposition, contradict any thing Mr. Tyler had said, or express any doubt of the truth of any of his assertions?

Answ. I do not remember that any one did either.

Ques. When you say in your deposition that "divers Gentlemen of the Council, in summing up the debates, referred to what Mr. Tyler had said," pray what do you mean by referred?

Answ. I mean that divers of the Gentlemen said that Mr. Tyler had been so full upon the matter, or words to that effect, and it was so late that it was unnecessary for them to enlarge.

Ques. What do you mean by the Narrative mentioned in your deposition?

Answ. I mean the deposition of the Secretary which I copied, and the substance of which has been since published in the Boston Weekly News-Letter, No. 3494.

Middlesex. ss. Cambridge, 9th October 1770.

FRANCIS SKINNER *made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition by him subscribed, in perpetuam rei memoriam, and being interrogated on oath to the Questions subsequent to said deposition, made the answers respectively subjoined. Andrew Oliver, Esq; (at whose request said deposition was taken) and Samuel Danforth, John Erving, Thomas Hubbard, Harrison Gray, James Russell, Royall Tyler, James Pitts, and Samuel Dexter, Esqrs. being notified, were present at the caption.*

Before us, JOSEPH LEE, WM. KNEELAND, } Just. Pacis, Quorum unus.

N. B. *The foregoing Depositions of Capt. Caldwell, Col. Dalrymple, and Mr. Cotton, were on the same Day, and at the same Place as the preceding, taken before the same Justices: the form of the Captions being the same, mutandis mutatis.*

The following Depositions were taken three Days after the foregoing.

MIDDLESEX, Cambridge, October 12. 1770.

WHEREAS in one of the public news-papers for the last week printed in Boston, there appeared an Affidavit signed *Andrew Oliver*, taken before Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Justice of the Peace, and said to be extracted from a pamphlet lately published in London, intitled, "A fair account of the late unhappy disturbance at Boston in New-England," in which affidavit, after mention made of a Council convened by order of the Lieutenant-Governor and held on the fifth (in reality on the sixth) day of March last (it being the next day after a number of persons had been killed and wounded by the troops firing upon them) it is, among other things, declared that Mr. Tyler, in Council, said *that they, the people, had formed their plan and that this was a part of it, to remove the Troops out of Town and after that the Commissioners, and that what Mr. Tyler had said was adopted by divers members of the Council, who, by referring to what Mr. Tyler had said, excused themselves from enlarging.* And whereas the several members of the Council Board, who were present in Council on the sixth and seventh days of March last, have been called upon to relate to that Board what foundation there was for such a representation as was made in the affidavit afore-mentioned, this deponent, who was one of the eight Councellors then present, testifies and says, that although he remembers that Mr. Tyler, on that unhappy occasion, did in strong terms express his apprehension of imminent danger of further bloodshed in case the troops should continue in the town (which appeared to this deponent to be likewise the apprehension of every other member of the Council then present) and that mention was made by Mr. Tyler of a plan formed to remove the troops, yet this deponent cannot recollect that Mr. Tyler asserted that it was a part of the plan to remove the Commissioners also, as set forth in said affidavit. And whereas the mention made by Mr. Tyler of a plan that had been formed, (considering that the interval of time between those outrages and Mr. Tyler's narration was scarce sufficient wherein to form such a plan and the knowledge of it to reach Mr. Tyler) may by some be understood to refer to a plan formed before those outrages were committed, this deponent testifies that nothing said by Mr. Tyler, in his hearing, did convey to him any idea of such a plan formed previous to those outrages; and how incautiously and madly soever some individuals highly incensed, might have expressed themselves, and what apprehensions soever Mr. Tyler (thro' misinformation or otherwise) might then have of a plan formed for removing the troops from the town, in any other way than by prevailing with their officers to remove them, this deponent verily believes that no combination had ever been formed, or plan concerted for the purpose of removing the troops, either in the town of Boston or elsewhere; having never heard it suggested by any other person than Mr. Tyler either then or at any time since: And whereas in the aforementioned affidavit it is asserted that divers members of the Council adopted what Mr. Tyler had said by referring to it, and thereby excusing themselves from enlarging; (which assertion plainly imports that divers members of the Council assented to and adopted all that Mr. Oliver in his affidavit had represented to have been said by Mr. Tyler relative to a plan formed to remove the Commissioners as well as the Troops) this Deponent declares that altho' he had the like apprehensions as Mr. Tyler had of the danger of further bloodshed in case the troops should continue in the town, yet that he never adopted any sentiment that a plan had been concerted for removing the Commissioners, or even the troops in way of compulsion; and, so far at least, as relates to the Commissioners, this deponent is fully persuaded that no member of the Council then present did adopt the same, inasmuch as he well remembers that divers of them then declared that in their opinion the Commissioners might continue in town with all safety after the troops were removed thence; and no one of the Council then present discovered an opinion diverse therefrom.

And this deponent further says, that the amendment made of the minutes of Council which had before been taken by the Secretary (as said amendment is recited in his affidavit, and which was unanimously agreed to by the members of Council then present) contains the whole of what, after full debate and mature consideration had, was by them adopted, and (together with the advice given to the Lieutenant-Governor, to use his influence that the troops might be removed) was, as this deponent apprehends, the whole that could regularly be certified by the proper officer of that Board, as they were the only Votes of Council that had pass'd upon that occasion.

SAMUEL DANFORTH.

HARRISON GRAY, Esq; one of the members of the present and of the last year's Council, having seen and read a deposition signed Andrew Oliver, annexed to a pamphlet printed in London, relative to the advice given by the Council to his Honor the Lieut. Governor on the 6th of March last, when they advised his Honor to desire Colonel Dalrymple to remove the troops from Boston to Castle William, deposes and says, that he being present at that Council, after the most careful recollection, he has not the least remembrance that Mr. Tyler said in the debate there was a plan laid for the removal of the Commissioners, tho' he took particular notice of what he did say. And this deponent further says, that upon the Lieut. Governor's asking the Board, what protection there would be for the Commissioners, if both regiments were ordered to the Castle, or words of the same import, he the deponent answered, that they would be as safe without them, as with them; for that the people would never be so mad as to offer them the least violence, when the troops could be so easily recalled for their protection, or words importing the same sense. One Gentleman at the Board immediately seconded the deponent, and assured his Honor of their safety, and added, that he would pawn his life that they should receive no injury, or words that conveyed the same sense. The deponent further says, that when Mr. Tyler said, "the people of the best characters among us, men of estates, and men of religion, had formed a plan to remove the troops out of Boston, should it be called rebellion, should it incur the loss of the charter, or be the consequence what it would," he the deponent did not understand that Mr. Tyler meant that such a plan was laid previous to the killing of the inhabitants by the soldiery, but that it was in consequence of the horrible transactions of the evening of the fifth of March. And further, that Mr. Tyler rather expressed his opinion of the measures the people (being thus exasperated) would take, than his approbation of such measures.

Cambridge, Octo. 9. 1770. HARRISON GRAY.

Cambridge, October 12th, 1770.

THOMAS HUBBARD and JAMES RUSSELL, Esq'rs. members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and who were such the last year, do make solemn oath, and each speaking for himself in the fear of God, severally say, that they were by order of his Honor Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of said Province, notified to attend in Council on Tuesday the sixth day of March last, being the day after the Troops then in the town of Boston had fired upon the inhabitants of the said town, thereby killing and wounding divers persons, which had occasioned much disorder and confusion, and had greatly exasperated the people, not only of that but of some other towns that had been made acquainted with the melancholy affair.

That these Deponents, when in Council, told the Lieutenant-Governor, in the following words, or in words of the like import, "That the resentment of the people in Boston, and some of the adjacent towns was so raised, on account of the destruction of the lives of their countrymen by the Troops, who were also in such temper with respect to the inhabitants, that there was reason to apprehend, if the Troops were not removed from the town, there would be further bloodshed, and the people in the vicinity would in their opinion, come in to assist the inhabitants of the town in removing the Troops, unless they should be withdrawn by the commanding Officer."

This disposition of the people towards the Troops, these deponents say, was, as they did then, and do now verily believe, occasioned by the destruction of their countrymen as aforesaid; and these deponents then intended that the Lieutenant-Governor should understand them to mean that the people still conceived of the Troops as having a hostile design against them: And these deponents animated with a sincere desire to preserve, as well the lives of the King's Troops, as of the inhabitants, did thereupon express their sense of the necessity of the immediate removal of the Troops, and pressed the matter with great earnestness on the Lieutenant-Governor.

These Deponents further say, they have very lately seen a deposition signed Andrew Oliver, and dated, as they suppose, thro' a mistake, March 5, 1770, respecting

vid the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. — vid. Depos. at Hutchinsons House pa. 178–182. Vol. 1. & vid — an account of y^e Massacre pa. 60. & vid — the Secretary in his deposition declare's divers Cons. adopted Mr Tyler's Sentiments abo — ing to be removed: when as I suppose they never

ting the proceedings of said Council on the 5th and 7th of March last, which is printed in the Appendix to a Pamphlet lately published in London, intitled, "A fair account of the late unhappy Disturbance at Boston in New-England," which deposition was taken before Foster Hutchinson, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices for the County of Suffolk, (without notice thereof previously given to these Deponents) in which deposition it is asserted, that Mr. Tyler, one of the eight members of the Council then present, among other things said, "that they (the people) had formed their plan, and that this was a part of it to remove the troops out of town, and after that the Commissioners," Now these Deponents declare, that they cannot recollect that any thing was said in Council by Mr. Tyler purporting that any plan had been formed to remove the Troops previous to their firing on the inhabitants (in which sense these Deponents apprehend the deposition of Mr. Oliver aforesaid may be taken; but these Deponents understood Mr. Tyler to mean, that the people were excited to such a measure by the killing and wounding of some of the inhabitants of the town on the evening following the 5th of March. Nor do these Deponents remember that he mentioned any thing of a design to remove the Commissioners; and these Deponents apprehend it altogether improbable that he should have delivered such an opinion, not only as it cannot be presumed they should both have forgot it, but as it must have been, as they conceive, improved as an argument against the removal of the Troops, notwithstanding all that had been said of the necessity of such a removal, if the Commissioners had been supposed to be in danger: and such an argument, had it been used, these deponents are persuaded, would have had great weight with the Lieutenant-Governor, and the commanding officer of the Troops; and consequently have tended to defeat the very end Mr. Tyler and they are represented as aiming at. Besides, it would have been so utterly contrary to the sentiments of these Deponents, that had Mr. Tyler advanced such an opinion they have no doubt it must have produced such a dispute and opposition as could not have been forgot by any one present. And these Deponents say, as they cannot recollect that they heard a word from Mr. Tyler of any intention to remove the Commissioners, so neither could they have adopted such a strange opinion, had it been advanced by any person whatever.

These deponents further declare, that the words made use of in the amendment as recited by Mr. Oliver in his deposition aforesaid, which were the next morning proposed in Council to be substituted instead of the terms the Secretary had used in the minutes of Council taken the day before, these deponents then verily thought less liable to be misconstrued, and that by this alteration the true meaning and intent of the several members of the Council, in what they had the day before said to the Lieutenant-Governor of the disposition of the people, would fully and fairly appear.

And furthermore, these deponents declare, that, in their best judgment and firm belief, there was no intention of the people, or of the inhabitants of Boston, or of any other town of the Province, to remove the Troops, before the evening following the fifth of March last, nor at any time whatsoever to remove the Commissioners.

THOMAS HUBBARD.
JAMES RUSSELL.

JOHN ERVING, JAMES PITTS and SAMUEL DEXTER, Esquires, members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and who were members of said Council the last year, do make solemn oath, and each speaking for himself, in the fear of God, severally say, that they were by order of his Honor Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, notified to attend in Council on Tuesday the sixth day of March last, being the day after the Troops, then in the town of Boston, had fired upon the inhabitants of said town, thereby killing and wounding divers persons, which had occasioned great disorder and confusion, and had much exasperated the people, not only of that but of such other towns as had been made acquainted with the unhappy affair.

That several members of the Council convened on said occasion expressed their minds to the Lieutenant-Governor, in terms importing, that the resentment of the people in Boston, and some of the adjacent towns, was so raised on account of the destruction of the lives of their countrymen by the troops, who were also in such temper with respect to the inhabitants, that there was reason to apprehend, if the troops were not removed from the town, there would be further bloodshed; and that the people in the vicinity would, in their opinion, come in to assist the inhabitants of the town in removing the Troops, unless they should be withdrawn by the commanding officer. This disposition of the people towards the Troops, these deponents say, was, as they did then, and do now verily believe, occasioned by the destruction of their countrymen as aforesaid, and an apprehension that the Troops had still a hostile design against them; and these deponents, animated with a sincere desire to preserve as well the lives of the King's Troops as of the inhabitants, did with much earnestness express to the Lieut. Governor their sense of the necessity of the immediate removal of the Troops from the town.

These deponents further say, they have very lately seen a deposition signed Andrew Oliver, and dated, as they suppose thro' a mistake, March 5th, 1770, respecting the proceedings of said Council on the sixth and seventh of March last, which is printed in the Appendix to a Pamphlet lately published in London, intitled, "A fair account of the late unhappy disturbance at Boston in New-England," and was taken before Foster Hutchinson, Esq; without notice thereof previously given to these deponents, in which deposition it is asserted, that Mr. Tyler, one of the eight members of the Council then present, among other things, said, "that they (the people) had formed their plan, and that this was a part of it, to remove the Troops out of town, and after that the Commissioners."

Now these deponents declare, that they cannot recollect, neither do they believe that any thing was said in Council by Mr. Tyler, purporting that any plan had been formed to remove the Troops previous to their firing on the inhabitants, in which sense these deponents apprehend the deposition of the said Mr. Oliver will generally be taken; but these deponents understood Mr. Tyler to mean, that the people were excited to such a measure by the killing and wounding of some of the inhabitants of the town, on the evening immediately preceeding. Nor do these deponents remember that he mentioned any thing of a design to remove the Commissioners; and these deponents apprehend it altogether improbable that he should have delivered such an opinion, as they conceive it must have been considered as a reason, for the Troops remaining in town, if the Commissioners had been supposed to be in danger; and these deponents are persuaded it would have been so considered by the Lieut. Governor and the Commanding Officer of the Troops, and consequently have tended to defeat the very end which the several members of the Council, and Mr. Tyler in particular, are represented as aiming at. And had he mentioned it as his opinion, that there was a design of the people to remove the Commissioners, it would have been so utterly contrary to the sentiments of these deponents, and they doubt not of every other member of the Council present, except himself, that these deponents verily believe it must have produced such a dispute and opposition as could not so soon have been forgot. And these deponents say, as they cannot recollect that they heard a word from Mr. Tyler of any intention to remove the Commissioners, so neither could they have adopted such a strange opinion, had it been advanced by any person whatever. And according to the best remembrance of these deponents, what was really said in Council by Mr. Tyler was not referred to by any other members present, in such manner as that it could with the least degree of propriety be affirmed in general terms, as it is in the deposition of the said Mr. Oliver, that they adopted what Mr. Tyler had said.

These deponents further declare, that the words made use of in the amendment, as recited by the said Mr. Oliver in his said deposition, which were the next morning proposed in Council to be substituted instead of the terms the Secretary had used in the minutes of Council taken the day before; these deponents then verily thought less liable to be misconstrued; and that by this alteration the true meaning and intent of the several members of the Council, in what they had on the preceeding day said to the Lieut. Governor of the disposition of the people, would fully and fairly appear.

And these deponents further declare, that if any other person or persons have represented these deponents as saying in said Council, or at any other time, that there was an intention of the people to effect by force the removal of the Troops, before their firing on the inhabitants aforesaid, or any purpose, either prior or posterior to the fifth of March last, of removing the Commissioners of the Customs, or words of the like import, or as adopting such sentiments, after having been advanced by any person whatever, such representation is not only contrary to fact, but utterly void of all foundation.

And furthermore these deponents declare, that, in their best judgment and firm belief, no such intention or purpose of the people, or of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, or of any other town or place in the Province, ever existed, either with respect to the Troops or the Commissioners.

JOHN ERVING,
JAMES PITTS,
SAMUEL DEXTER.

THE Subscriber, on his oath aforesaid, further declares, that he said at the Board, in the hearing of the Lieut. Governor, on the sixth day of March last, that, in his opinion, the Commissioners were safe in town, and never had been in danger, and that he would pawn his life they would remain safe, or words of the same import.

JOHN ERVING.

ROYALL TYLER, Esq; a member of his Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and who was such the last year; and present in Council on the sixth day of March last,* with Samuel Danforth, John Erving, Thomas Hubbard, Harrison Gray, James Russell, James Pitts, and Samuel Dexter, Esq'rs, being the day after the Troops had fired on the inhabitants of the town of Boston, doth testify and say, that he hath very lately seen a certain deposition signed Andrew Oliver, dated March the 5th, 1770, respecting the proceedings of said Council; in which deposition the taking whereof was unknown to this deponent) it is asserted that the deponent, among other things, said that "people of the best characters among us, men of estates, and men of religion, had formed their plan, and that this was a part of it, to remove the Troops out of Town, and after that the Commissioners." Now this deponent declares, that he uttered nothing in said Council purporting that any plan had been formed to remove the Troops previous to the firing on the inhabitants as aforesaid; in which sense he apprehends that the said Mr. Oliver designed his deposition should be taken; and the deponent then meant to be understood, that the disposition of the people to remove the Troops was occasioned by the killing and wounding of divers inhabitants of the town, and from the people's apprehension that the Troops still had an unfriendly design against them.—Nor had this deponent any idea of a plan formed for the removal of said Troops until the day after the shocking scene on the evening of the fifth of March last.* And this deponent upon the most serious recollection further declares, that the assertion of the said Mr. Oliver, that this deponent said there was a plan formed to remove the Commissioners, or that it was any part of such a plan to remove them, is a gross misrepresentation.

And this deponent further says, that he well remembers that on the Lieutenant-Governor's asking in said Council, what will become of the Commissioners if the Troops should be removed; several of the Council gave it as their opinion, that they would be safe; and that they always had been safe; and this Deponent verily believes, nothing was said to the contrary by any one of the Council present.

And this deponent further says, that in his best judgment and firm belief, no plan to remove the Troops before their firing on the inhabitants of Boston, or at any time whatsoever to remove the Commissioners of the Customs ever was formed, or forming by the people, or any number of persons whatever. And further this deponent saith not.

ROYALL TYLER.

Middlesex, ss. Cambridge, 12th October, 1770.

ROYALL TYLER, Esq; at the request of the Council, who were not present at the Caption, made Oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed, in perpetuam rei remoriam; and Andrew Oliver, Esq; being notified, was present at the Caption.

Before us, JOSEPH LEE, WM. KNEELAND, } Just. Pacis. Quorum unus.

N. B. The four Depositions immediately preceding Mr. Tyler's Deposition, were taken before the same Justices, and at the same Time and Place as his; and the Captions are in the same words with this last Caption, mutatis mutandis.

It is a rule to reconcile Evidence which appears to be contradictory, when there is any room for it.—Possibly Mr. Tyler might not say it was part of the Plan to remove the Commissioners; he might say that when the Troops were removed, the People would not be easy unless the Commissioners followed. Possibly also the Secretary and the other Deponents who have testified to this Expression, might not observe this distinction, and take to be part of the Plan, what Mr. Tyler supposed would be the Consequence of it, and so may have misrepresented what he said without any intention to do it. Candor requires us to put the most favourable Construction on this diversity of Evidence which it will possibly bear, especially where either Party is incapable of speaking for himself.

If what is generally reported be true, that when the two Gentlemen gave their Opinion, viz. that the Commissioners would be safe, the Lieutenant Governor replied, Mr. Tyler will not say so, and that Mr. Tyler answered only by a Smile, its pity it had not been added to this Deposition.

For the Benefit of the Insurers.

On TUESDAY 26th *November*,

AT TEN in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store of Mr. JOHN AVERY, South Side of the Town-Dock,

A very large Assortment of Damaged GOODS,

saved out of the Brig NASSAU,

——Among which are,——

Broad-Cloths, Ratteens, Kerseys, Duffils, Serges, Irish Linnens, Checks, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, Sheetings, Junk, and a great Variety of other Articles, which will be particularly mentioned in printed Catalogues, and be given gratis to any Persons, the Day before the Sale, at the above Store, where the Goods may be viewed.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Court of Vice-Admiralty, at BOSTON. } November 6. 1771.

All Persons claiming Property in

the Schooner Betsey and Appurtenances, also twenty-six Hogsheads of Molasses, nine Hogsheads of Sugar, and three Bags of Cotton-Wool, seized for illegal Importation, are hereby notified to appear (if they see fit) at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at Bolton on Friday the 22d of November Instant, at ten o'clock Beforenoon, and shew Cause (if any they have) why the same should not be decreed to remain Forfeit, pursuant to an Information filed in said Court for that Purpose.

By Order of Court, EZEKIEL PRICE, D. Reg'r.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLICK VENDUE,

Part of a Tract of Land lying in

Oxford; 146 Acres in Dudley; Part of a Tract of Land lying in Killingsly in the Colony of Connecticut; also an undivided Part of a Tract of Land in Athol, near Petersham, at the Publick House of William Carter, Innholder in said Dudley, absolutely the 28th of November Instant.

N. B. The exact Right of said Dudley's Interest will be ascertained at the Time of Sale.

TO BE SOLD

By Joseph Dennie,

In Union-Street, near the Sign of the Cornfield,

RUSSIA DUCK,
GUN-POWDER,
PEPPER by the Bag or less,
NUTMEGS,
CINNAMON,
MACE,
CLOVES,
LOAF-SUGAR.

The Articles of News, &c. are in the Gazette Extraordinary.

It was a known fact, that Mr. Tyler was at the Town-house attending the examination of Capt. Preston until five o'clock in the morning of the 6th of March: at ten o'clock he was in Council. It was most natural to suppose when he spoke of a Plan formed by the Inhabitants he meant one formed before that Morning. However as the Secretary has observed, in his Memorial to the Council, there is nothing in his Deposition which determines the Time when the Plan was agreed upon or concerted.

vid massacre pa. 60. & pa. 605.

v vid, page 605–606.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from *London* & *Glaſgow* by

Archibald Cunningham

And to be ſold at his Shop in Fore-Street,
Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON, by Wholeſale and Retail,
At a very moderate Profit,

New Currants, by the Hund. Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Raiſins, Citron, Figs,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Mace, Pepper, Alſpice,
Florence Oil per Cheſt or Flaſk,
Oatmeal per Buſhel,
Rice, Ginger, Starch,
Good Brown Sugars,
Boſton manufactur'd Loaf Sugar,
alſo Engliſh ditto,
Warranted Kippen's Snuff,
Tilloch's Tobacco, Saltpetre,
The genuine Durham Muſtard in pound or half-pound bottles, by the dozen or ſingle bottle,

Blue and white China Cups and Saucers,
A genteel Aſſortment of cream-colour'd, white, black, brown, Delph & Glaſs Ware, received from the Makers, and will be ſold cheap,
15 & 18 Inch London TD Pipes, in whole and half boxes,
Huſſar ditto per ditto,
Allum, Copperas, Almonds,
Cotton, Redwood, Logwood,
Choice Indigo, Corks, Coffee,
Pins of all Kinds,
Capers by the bottle or pound,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs per doz.

Bohea Tea very good, excellent Souchong and Hyſon Tea. which has been approved of by good Judges to be of a ſuperior Quality in Flavor and Color to that commonly imported; notwithſtanding if the Teas ſhould not pleaſe thoſe that have not yet made trial, they will be received back and the Money returned.——

N. B. A few Caſks of SNUFF juſt imported in the Ship *Brave Corſican*, Capt. *Wallace*, from *Glaſgow*.

TO BE SOLD

Twenty Acres of good Land,

with fourteen Acres of Salt Marſh adjoining, ſituated in Dorcheſter, near Milton Bridge, and ſeven Acres of Salt Marſh at Squantom, belonging to the Eſtate of the late Mr. *Robert Apthorp*, deceaſed.—For Particulars, (or any Demands on the Eſtate) apply to the Subſcriber, who has to diſpoſe of ſundry Lots of Land in the Townſhip of Thomlinſon, in the Province of New-York.

Octo. 27. 1771. THOMAS APTHORP.

TO BE LETT,

A very convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

with large Brick Stores adjoining, in very good Repair, ſuitable for a Gentleman in Trade, ſituated in Wings-Lane: Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Clarke & Son,

At their Store in King-ſtreet—very cheap.

Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea Tea,

by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, Engliſh Loaf Sugar (treble, middle and ſingle refined,) Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Indigo, Coffee; and an Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens, *&c. &c.*

John Barrett and Sons

Hereby inform their Cuſtomers and others, That they have imported in the laſt Ships from ENGLAND,

A general Aſſortment of European and India Goods,

ſuitable to the Seaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at their Store near the Mill-Bridge.

Beſides a great Variety of other Articles, they have, A prime Aſſortment of figured Stuffs, Grizzets, Broglio's, Drawboys, check'd cotton and ſilk Mantuas, Calcuttas, Crapes, Camblets plain and ſtriped, Tammies, Ribbonds, Durants, Calamancoes, Shalloons, Serges, Bays, Coatings, &c.

Juſt IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Jacob McDaniell,

At Mr. EDWARD CHURCH's Store, Newbury-Street,

Choice CURRANTS by the Caſk,

Spices of all Sorts, a neat Aſſortment of Glaſs WARE by the Baſk, beſt 15 and 18 Inch PIPES by the Box, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. Engliſh refined Loaf SUGAR by the Hundred, and choice St. Martin's SALT by the Hogſhead, to be Sold at ſaid Store.

TO THE LADIES.

M. ASBY,

MILLENER from LONDON,

The Corner of Croſs-ſtreet, in Middle-ſtreet, *Boſton*,

TAKES the moſt early Method of acquainting her Cuſtomers and other Ladies, That ſhe now carries on the Millenery Buſineſs in all its different Branches, in the neweſt Faſhions,—Where may be had, Dreſs and Undreſs Caps, Blond and other Laces, which ſhe has received by the laſt Ships from London.—Ribbons, Gauzes, Cap-Wire, Flowers, &c. which ſhe will ſell as low as poſſible for ready Money only. All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their moſt humble Servant,

MARY ASBY.

N. B. Laces and Gauze, mended and waſhed.——
An Apprentice that can be well Recommended, is wanted for ſaid Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Rights in the Townſhip

N° 5 (in the Counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire) on one of which there is a good Houſe.—Of the above Land forty Acres are fenced, twenty ſeven cleared and ſeeded, thirty partly cleared, and twenty eight girdled. For further Particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy, likely Negro

Man, about 22 Years of Age, he is active and ſprightly and underſtands Houſhold Work, but may be put to any kind of hard Labour, any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe him may be directed by the Printer hereof where to apply.

The Subſcriber intending

for Europe the enſuing Winter, deſires all Perſons who have any Demands upon him to bring them in; and all thoſe who are indebted to him, that are minded to prevent Trouble, not to poſtpone their Payments any longer, as he is abſolutely determined to put all his Debts in ſuit at next January Court.

Boſton, October 31, 1771. John Bernard.

TO BE SOLD,

A Schooner of about 90

Tuns Burthen, well found, new ſheathed laſt Spring, together with a large Moſes Boat, Sails about half worn, and all the Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, now lying in Falmouth, in the County of Barnſtable. Enquire of *Timothy Crocker* of ſaid Falmouth, or of *Benjamin Andrews*, jun. of Boſton.

For *LONDON.*

THE Brig WILLIAM, Charles Acworth, Maſter, a fine new Veſſel, Burthen 140 Tuns, and has fine Accommodations, now lying at Minot's T. and is one half loaded. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Brig.

For *LONDON.*

THE Brig MINERVA, William Ruggles, Maſter, Burthen 130 Tuns, now lying at Doble's Wharf, and has one half of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Brig.

For LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig TRITON, Samuel Miller, Maſter, two Thirds loaded, and now lying at Colman's Wharf, North-End. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold, by

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON, very low for Caſh;

German Serges, 7-qrs. 8-qrs. & 9 qrs.
Blankets, ſtriped and flower'd Stuffs: A very fine Aſſortment Broad-Cloths, of all colours, with Shalloons and Trimmings, ⅞ ⅞ and yard-wide Flannells, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Camblets, Colcheſter and Drapery Baizes, 7-8ths, and yard-wide Check, ⅞ ⅞ & yard-wide Iriſh Linens, Cotton Velvets, black Taffities, Luteſtrings, Mens Hoſe, Durants, Tammies and Callimancoes of all colours, Cambricks, Looking-Glaſes, a fine Aſſortment of genteel Paper Hangings, Callicoe Furniture for Beds, coloured Jeans, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburg, Duck, Braizery Ware, Glaſs & China Ware, Brimſtone, Spices per Box, Womens Velvet, Silk Handkerchiefs, Dowlaſs, pound Silks of all colours in half pound Papers. N. B. The above will be ſold as low, as at any Store in Town for Caſh per Wholeſale.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat Set of Hatters Tools

as they ſtand. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A large Dwelling-Houſe in

Shrewſbury, (within fifty Rods of the Meeting-Houſe,) with a Barn, Syder-Mill-Houſe, &c. together with about one Hundred Acres of Land adjoining, and lying on the Poſt-Road, conſiſting of tilling, mowing, paſturing and Wood-Land, and a good Orchard.—The Purchaſer, paying Part of the Money, and giving Security for the Remainder, for a Number of Years (if he deſires it) may have immediate Poſſeſſion.—For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Job Cuſhing*, living near the Premiſes.

This is to inform the Publick,

that I the Subſcriber will undertake to cure the following Diſeaſes, King's Evil, Running Evil, Dropſy, Billous Cholick, all kinds of Cramps, Rheumatick Pains, Bleeding at the Noſe when in danger of Life, ſore Eyes, all of which I have had great Succeſs both in Town and Country.

Boſton, Oct. 30. 1771. JONATHAN GILBERT.

TO BE SOLD

At the Intelligence-Office, on

the South Side of the Town Dock, kept by

Grant Webſter,

FLOUR, Iron, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Indigo, black Handkerchiefs, Madeira and other Wines, Glaſs, a Parcel of Linnens, Ticken, Handkerchiefs, and Thread, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt.—Several good Farms, ſeveral Horſes in Town, new and ſecond Hand Chaiſes, Veſſels of ſeveral Sorts, Negroes, &c.

N. B. Any Perſons that have Veſſels, Houſes or Lodgings to let, or Veſſels, Houſes, Farms, or Goods of any Kind whatſoever to ſell, may have them entered in ſaid Office——Gratis.——

£. 300 L. M. to be let.

Elizabeth Colman,

At the Sign of General WOLFE, near Faneuil-Hall Market.

Hereby informs the Public, that ſhe Carries on the Brewing Buſineſs as uſual, both for Family and Ship Uſe: All thoſe who may Favour her with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with Malt or Spruce Beer with Fidelity and Diſpatch, at a very reaſonable Rate: and all Favours in her Way will be gratefully Acknowledged.

Samuel Eliot

HAS juſt IMPORTED in the ſeveral Ships from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh,

India, and Scotch GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles, which he ſells at the very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

A Variety of ſcarlet, crimſon, blue and coloured Broad-Cloths
Kerſeys, Ratteens and Bearſkins,
Lambſkins,
German Serges,
Duffils, ſtriped and plain,
Yorkſhire Plains,
Blankets, and Bays,
Embois'd Serges,
Half-Thicks,
3-4ths. & yard wide Flannel,
Mill'd Flannel for Ironing Cloths.
Cotton Velvets,
Poplins and Crapes,
Miſſinetts, ſprig'd Berlins,
Ruſſells & worſted Damaſks,
water'd Grograms,
Camblets, Doſſetteens,
plain, mixed and ſtriped Cambleteens.
coloured and mourning Grizetts,
Brolios, Duroys,
Camblets for Cloaks of a peculiar Kind & Colour,
black Cardinal Silk,
Pelong Sattins,
Snail Trimmings.
ſprig'd & ſpotted Sattins (black & white.)
A large Aſſortment of Checks of all widths,
Mens & Womens worſted Hoſe,
cotton and thread d°.
Mens black, white and mixed ſilk Hoſe,
black Alamode,
broad Perſians,
A Variety of plain, ſtriped & brocaded Luteſtrings, *which will be ſold very low.*
An Aſſortment of ſilk Handkerchiefs,
check'd & printed Linen d°.
black fringed Barcelona d°.
cotton Romals,
ſcarlet, green and ſtriped Caps,
Calimancoes, Tammies & Shalloons of all colours.
3-4ths. 7-8ths. and yard wide Iriſh Linens, remarkably cheap.
Dowlaſs, Sheetings,
Long Lawns, plain Lawns,
Cambricks, Muſlins,

PLAIN and figured Scotch Lawns,
half-yard, 3-qrs. & 6-qrs. Diaper,
Diaper Table-Cloths.
Everlaſtings & Drawboys, black, coloured and changeable Taffities,
white watered Tabby,
yellow Holland,
Cords and Braids,
Gallooms & Ferretts,
Womens pompadour Gloves,
black Cravats,
ſilk Purſes.
A great Variety of Buttons,
ſilk & ſcarſe Twiſt,
ſewing Silks, Buckrams,
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg,
Ravens Duck, Ruſſia Drab,
knee Garters, ſhirt Buttons,
broad & ſhoe Qualaties.
Fine Aſſortment of Coat Bindings,
coloured & white Threads,
Pins, Tapes & Garters,
Clogs and Goloſhoes,
Engliſh & Scotch Bed-Tick,
half-yard and yard-wide Carpeting,
Mill'd Caps,
black Bone Lace,
Cap Lace,
plain and figured Dimitty,
plain black Ruſſell,
Mens & Womens white & black glaz'd Gloves,
Glove Tops.
Green Canvaſs for Window-Screens,
Clouting Diaper,
Ruſſia Linnens,
ſtripe Hollands, ſilk Mitts,
black worſted Mitts,
Mens & Womens worſted Gloves,
black and cloth coloured Breeches Patterns,
black Gauze Handkerchiefs,
yard-wide white Gauze.
Cat-Guts and Pariſnet,
None ſo pretty,
Muffs and Tippets,
Childrens Stayes.
Butt Soles,
Tartan Plaid,
black Sattin & Chip Hats
Furr Trimmings,
ſewing Needles,
Womens black ſilk Gloves.

Alſo, Choice Velvet Corks,

An Aſſortment of China Ware. Writing, Cartridge and Preſs Paper. Ink Powder. *A Tea Urn to be ſold very low.* Snuff, Nails and Window-Glaſs. Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Wool and Cotton Cards. Accompt Books, Wax Necklaces. Beſt Piſtol Powder. Looking Glaſſes. Mens and Boys Hats, *&c.*

Colony of Rhode-Iſland, ſs.

Agreeable to a Law of the Colony

of *Rhode-Iſland*, for aſſeſſing unimproved Land, or rating the ſame, and alſo how the ſame ſhall be collected, it is enacted, that the Rate or Tax aſſeſſed on all unimproved Land within this Colony, and not owned by the Inhabitants thereof, ſhall be notified twenty Days in one of the *Boſton* News-Papers by the Collector of ſuch Taxes; and if the Owner of ſuch Land neglect to pay the ſame, to the Collector together with the Charge of Advertiſing, that ſo much of his or their Land ſhall be ſold at Publick Vendue as will ſatisfy ſaid Rate or Rates and Charges: And the following is a Liſt of the Perſons rated as non Inhabitants of the Colony aboveſaid, and the Sums aſſeſſed on their unimproved Land, lying within ſaid Colony and in the Town of *Gloceſter*, and they are hereby notified to pay the ſame.

For the Year 1764,

	£.	s.	d
Robert Auchmuty, John Overing Hatch and Peter Luce, at Boſton,	0	9	3
The Heirs of Thomas Fitch, of Boſton, deceaſed,	0	17	7
In 1765, *Robert Auchmuty, John Overing Hatch and Peter Luce, at ditto,*	0	9	3
The Heirs of Thomas Fitch, of Boſton,	0	17	7
In 1767, *Robert Auchmuty, John Overing Hatch and Peter Luce, of Boſton,*	0	6	1
The Heirs of Thomas Fitch of Boſton,	0	11	6

ABRAHAM BAKER, Collector.

In Gloceſter Rate Bill for the Year 1769.

Robert Auchmuty, John Overing Hatch and Peter Luce, at Boſton,	0	10	1
The Heirs of Thomas Fitch, of Boſton, deceaſed,	0	19	5

In the Year 1770.

Robert Auchmuty, John Overing Hatch and Peter Luce, of Boſton,	0	11	0
The Heirs of Thomas Fitch, of Boſton, deceaſed,	1	1	0
Hazekiah Howard of Mendon,	0	8	10
Calvin Cadey, of Killingley, in Connecticut Colony,	0	1	6

BENAJAH WHIPPLE, Collector.